penalty for the non-commissioned officers, afterwards commuted to imprisonment by Governor-General Wood, and life imprisonment for the soldiers. The charge of third-degree methods has been laid at the door of the Constabulary, but except in isolated cases has not been proved.

The fame of the Constabulary has been recorded in other connections. The Constabulary Band is world renowned. The American chiefs and officers of the Constabulary constituted the backbone of the United States Army in time of war. In the performance of multitudinous, if less spectacular, functions, the Constabulary has proved itself no less a success. If politics can be kept from sapping the strength of the organization, the Philippine Constabulary can continue to be a valuable part of the Commonwealth Government.

Every municipality possesses a police force at the head of which is a chief of police. In numbers, the combined police forces are slightly less than the strength of the Philippine Constabulary 5 in other words there are about seven thousand municipal policemen. It is the duty of these policemen to keep the peace and to apprehend malefactors and this they do more or less successfully.

The merit system is supposed to be followed in the selection of policemen. In the two cities of Manila and Baguio, it has been, with the result that they have well-organized police departments. Elsewhere the police are all too often the victims of politics. The municipal president is prone to consider the police as his personal servants or agents. Occasionally conditions have become so rotten that the

Governor-General has been forced to place specified municipalities and even whole provinces under Constabulary control.

[6] **See Major Emanuel A. Baja, *Philtyfine Police System and Its Problems* (1933), Part in.**